

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1				Nonparametric Background Statistics for Data Sets with Non-Detects								
2	User Selected Options											
3	Date/Time of Computation			8/2/2013 12:13:21 PM								
4	From File			WorkSheet.xls								
5	Full Precision			OFF								
6	Confidence Coefficient			95%								
7	Coverage			95%								
8	rent or Future K Observations			1								
9												
10	Aroclor											
11												
12	General Statistics											
13	Total Number of Observations			42	Number of Distinct Observations			36				
14	Number of Detects			19	Number of Non-Detects			23				
15	Number of Distinct Detects			18	Number of Distinct Non-Detects			18				
16	Minimum Detect			4.95	Minimum Non-Detect			1.3				
17	Maximum Detect			20.45	Maximum Non-Detect			9.8				
18	Variance Detected			17.2	Percent Non-Detects			54.76%				
19	Mean Detected			9.097	SD Detected			4.147				
20	Mean of Detected Logged Data			2.127	SD of Detected Logged Data			0.395				
21												
22	Critical Values for Background Threshold Values (BTVs)											
23	Tolerance Factor K (For UTL)			2.104	d2max (for USL)			2.887				
24												
25	Nonparametric Distribution Free Background Statistics											
26	Data appear to follow a Discernible Distribution at 5% Significance Level											
27												
28	Kaplan Meier (KM) Background Statistics Assuming Normal Distribution											
29	Mean			4.931	SD			4.719				
30	95% UTL95% Coverage			14.86	95% KM UPL (t)			12.97				
31	95% KM Chebyshev UPL			25.74	90% KM Percentile (z)			10.98				
32	95% KM Percentile (z)			12.69	99% KM Percentile (z)			15.91				
33	95% KM USL			18.56								
34												
35	Nonparametric Uppper Limits for BTVs(no distinction made between detects and nondetects)											
36	Order of Statistic, r			42	95% UTL with95% Coverage			20.45				
37	Approximate f			2.211	Confidence Coefficient (CC) achieved by UTL			0.884				
38	95% UPL			15.8	95% USL			20.45				
39	95% KM Chebyshev UPL			25.74								
40												
41	Note: The use of USL to estimate a BTV is recommended only when the data set represents a background											
42	data set free of outliers and consists of observations collected from clean unimpacted locations.											
43	The use of USL tends to provide a balance between false positives and false negatives provided the data											
44	represents a background data set and when many onsite observations need to be compared with the BTV.											
45												